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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous notices or communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.S.W. 5th Rd. Telephone: 88. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On January 5th, at Hankow, the wife of F. L. HARRISON, of a son.

On January 9th, at Shanghai, the wife of D. W. CHARTWELL, of a daughter.

On January 10th, at Shanghai, the wife of Edward E. PARSONS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On January 10th, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, JAMES BENNETT, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, to Mrs. M. A. MACCALLUM, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On January 9th, at Shanghai, BELLARMINA MARIA, widow of the late A. A. de Cruz, of Macao, aged 64 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUE ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 15TH, 1907.

The trouble which recently arose with reference to the segregation of Japanese school children in San Francisco, is typical of a difficulty which is being felt in many different directions at the present time. The United States Government is willing to treat Japanese as in every way upon a footing with persons of European nationality—and if the matter rested entirely with the central Government, no question whatever would have arisen. Unfortunately, however, the State of California, which is that immediately concerned, takes a different view of the subject—and thus a delicate and complicated state of affairs has arisen. The *Spectator* in noticing the subject, observes that "the whole incident is a significant lesson of the faults of the American Constitution. When states can assert themselves against the nation in a matter in which the gravest issues of foreign policy are involved, some reform in the direction of strengthening the National Government seems to be urgently needed." This sentence describes with accuracy a precisely similar difficulty which in one way or another has to be provided against by

the British nation—substitute the word "Colonies" for "States" and the comments apply with as much, if not greater, force to the British Empire, as to the United States. Indeed, in a minor form, this very difficulty has more than once arisen with respect to Australia where, but for the influence of the Home Government, laws would have been passed entirely excluding Chinese from the country and such laws would, if the will of the people on the spot alone governed the issue, undoubtedly be extended to all Asiatics. As it is, Australia has placed great restrictions upon the entrance of Chinese into the country; and there is too much reason to fear that as time goes on, the tendency will be to increase them still further. In the Cape Colony the same question has arisen, though it has attracted little attention. There the Chinese are not absolutely excluded, but laws of an extremely restrictive character have been imposed, chiefly with a view to preventing any influx of Chinese from the Transvaal. The same question is certain to arise in other directions, and may at any time be the cause of very knotty points arising between the Home Government and any given Colony on the subject. Britain's Colonial Empire has grown up in so haphazard a way, that it is perhaps not very surprising that the particular contingency has been overlooked. That no Colony can make a treaty with a foreign nation is an accepted principle. This rests entirely with the Imperial Government, and hitherto the Colonies have been willing to loyally accept the international relations established by the Imperial Government, chiefly, however, because they did not in any serious way conflict with their own interests. As, however, the Colonies have grown in importance, the likelihood of such conflict is also increased; and we now find the question turning up in so many directions that it is impossible to ignore the necessity of some steps being taken to adjust the matter if possible.

The principle that a self governing Colony has a full right to manage its own affairs is as thoroughly established as the principle that the Imperial Government has the right to decide upon all questions of international relations. These two principles may conflict at any given time, and, as a matter of fact, have done so in a conspicuous manner in more directions than one. The Newfoundland Fisheries question, the disputes as to Chinese labour in the Transvaal, the difficulties with regard to Chinese immigrants in Australia form noticeable instances; and it will be strange if, with these warnings before them, the Home Government should neglect to take the subject into serious consideration, and to endeavour to devise some scheme by which a conflict of this kind may be avoided in future.

Looked at broadly, the British Empire as a whole stands very much in the same position as the United States finds itself to stand in with regard to the recent Japanese question. The Colonies have the right to regulate all matters which are internal or local; but the difficulty is to define what things come fairly under this denomination. From the Colonial point of view, it is an internal question whether Australia will admit or exclude persons of Asiatic nationality. But the question may also involve important imperial considerations and the action of the Colony may go counter to actual treaty relations. In such a case, it may be no easy matter to decide what cause should be adopted. It is manifestly dangerous to leave all such questions to be settled merely as they happen to arise and without any guiding principle for their solution. The time therefore has clearly come when some understanding should be arrived at with the Colonies upon this important subject. The problem is certainly not an easy one to solve but, for this very reason, it would be unwise to blink the necessity of dealing with it. The matter would form a suitable subject for discussion at a Colonial Conference, where some general principles might be accepted such as would form a basis upon which a definite understanding might be arrived at between the Home Government and the Colonies. The latter have always shown themselves ready to act reasonably in all such matters, and willing to settle them in a way that future conflict may be avoided. But this willingness will be strained unduly, if, after the warnings which have of late sprung up, some attempt be not made (possibly in the direction of representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament or some similar measure) to meet a difficulty, which except some action be taken, may at any time assume a dangerous and acute phase.

The English Mail of the 15th December was delivered in London on the 12th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shewan and infant arrived here yesterday by the Empress of India.

All the railroads operating throughout the United Kingdom have voluntarily agreed to abolish rebates.

Salvage work has been commenced on the stranded *Wong Koi* and it is expected she will be refloated in a day or two.

The Nippon Marine Transport and Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., have sent us a copy of their pictorial calendar, which is a very tasteful production.

By a misprint the date of the building of the two ships now running on the Macao route was given in our yesterday's issue as 1889, whereas it should have been 1899.

The Wawupa has sent telegraphic instructions to the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, H. E. Chou Fo, to offer welcome to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on his arrival in Hongkong.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club have arranged a race for cruisers, to be held on Sunday. The race will be divided into two classes—one for boats of English rig and the other for boats of Chinese rig.

Telegrams from Tokyo state that M. Wallenberg, the first Swedish Minister at the Japanese Court, presented his credentials on January 12th; and that M. Gornard, the new French Ambassador, is presenting his credentials to-day (January 15th).

Two Chinese died of diphtheria last week and one English patient is still down with the same complaint. Three cases of enteric fever, officially recorded as "1 Japanese, 1 Portuguese, and 1 European", were imported. Beyond this, there was no communicable disease reported.

The return of visitors to the City H. H. Library and Museum for the week ending the 13th January, 1907, of non-Chinese there were 289 to the Library and 149 to the Museum; and of Chinese 127 to the former and 2,844 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 416 persons and the Museum by 2,993.

The *s.s. Suez* was scheduled last week as the result of a dispute between the captain and owners concerning wages due. The owners were represented by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, and the captain by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. The matter was settled without going into Court, and the *Suez* was released.

An amah employed by a family in Hollywood Road was sent out yesterday morning on an errand to Queen's Road and returned shortly afterwards showing signs of distress. It was found that she had burst a blood vessel and she died in a little time after admission to the hospital.

It will be remembered that a few days ago the Rev. J. H. France, chaplain, St. Peter's Church, had his house burgled and his silver services stolen. Since then the scuffling community, by whom the reverend gentleman is highly esteemed, have subscribed for a silver service to replace that stolen and presented it to him.

A coolie was found lying alongside the tram track in Des Vaux Road Central in an unconscious condition and was removed to the Central Police Station where he regained consciousness. He stated that he jumped off a car and fell on his head. Subsequently he was conveyed to the Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. He is not expected to recover.

The following have been selected to play for the Hongkong Rugby Football Club in the Association match against "G" Company: Middlesex Regiment to-day. Kick off 4.45 p.m.: Goal, J. Clark; Backs, C. M. Freshaw and H. L. Jotham; Half Backs, T. E. Pearce, F. C. Hall and L. J. Blackburne; Forwards, J. G. Lusk, R. F. C. Master, A. O. Lusk, H. G. C. Bailey and A. N. Otter.

The private dining room at the Peak Hotel was gaily decorated on Saturday night with flowers and Chinese bunting. The Manager, Mr. Moir, by instructions from Mr. A. Findlay Smith, had thus taken note of the 50th anniversary of the birthday of a distinguished guest, the Hon. Stephen W. Nickerson, Consul-General for China at Boston, U.S.A. A number of special guests were invited to dinner.

The Volunteers' 15 pounder B.L. gun competition for the Sander's Cup was held on the parade ground on Saturday, the judges being Major A. Chapman, acting commandant, and Captain Thompson, R.G.A. Three out of the four half companies assembled, there being a good muster in the Right Half No. 2 and Left Half No. 1 Cos, but only about ten units of the Right Half No. 1 Co. put in an appearance. The competition was won by the Right Half No. 2 Co.

A Scotch concert to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, will be held in St. George's Hall on Friday, 25th January, when the following ladies and gentlemen will assist: Mesdames G. H. Edwards, A. G. Gordon and David Wood. Messrs. G. Balloch, R. H. Baxter, L. Brughall, J. G. Gow, J. P. F. Joki (Violin), E. Sutherland (Horn), Recitations, George Grimble (Piano Accompanist). By kind permission of Lieut. Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the 3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) will play Scotch selections.

"A" and "F" companies 3rd Middlesex Regt. meet to-day in the first round of the Football Challenge Shield Competition on the Military Ground, Happy Valley. Kick off at 4 p.m. Q. Mr. Sergt. English will referee.

American vessels have been completely outbid by foreign shipping firms, to act as colliers for United States naval vessels. A merchant shipper has filed a protest with the authorities at Washington, but it will have no effect, as President Roosevelt is disgusted at the exorbitant demands made by Americans.

Peking recently issued a Decree "exhorting the officials of the Empire to be more honest and careful of the masses under them, as the discontent and uprisings in the provinces have been due to the avarice, dishonesty and neglect of the officials; any one disobeying the Imperial commands in the future will be severely dealt with without mercy."

Prince Ukhomsky, whose connection with the Russo-Chinese Bank makes him very interested in the Far East, thinks that "the closing of the port of Vladivostok will do much harm to Russians settled in Eastern Siberia, for it will make all kinds of merchandise dear for them; but, judging from the tone which now obtains in Government circles, there is hardly any doubt but that the port will be closed."

To-night the members of the Catholic Union at Glenelly, assisted by their friends, will produce a three-act musical burlesque "Aladdin." Rehearsals have gone very successfully, directed by Mr. A. J. Askew. The scenery is all new, the music light and catchy and the libretto is full of local and topical allusions, especially written for the Catholic Union by Mr. A. E. da Silva. The music is arranged by Messrs. M. J. Danenberg and J. Lusk, and will be played by the members of the Societate Philharmonica. Excellent arrangements have been made by the committee for the comfort and convenience of all who patronize the show. The following are the dates of performance: Tuesday, 15th inst., at 8 p.m.; Thursday, 17th inst., matinee at 5.30 p.m. for children and family, when children will be admitted at 50 cents; Saturday, 19th inst., at 9 p.m.; and Monday 21st inst., at 9 p.m. Seats can be booked at the Catholic Union.

A fresh number of *The East of Asia* (North China Herald, Ltd.) has been published. Its contents are of more general interest than those of some earlier numbers and, while the claims of the analogue and the student are by no means neglected, there is much that will be found entertaining by the average reader. The concluding article on "The Chinese Gardens of Unnatural History," with its quaint pictures of human freaks, is given the place of honour. Mr. John Macgowan, in his third study of the "Lights and Shadows of Chinese Life," treats of "River Life in China," always a fascinating subject; Dr. Franklin Ohlinger carries on his "Industrious Chinese Dreamers," the novel "Chao Chün," which is as full of human interest as any story of medieval Europe, reaches a point of crisis; and the Rev. G. H. Bondfield concludes the account of his recent visit to Mongolia. There are more "Gems of Chinese Poetry," with translations by "The Chinese Hermit" and some of them reveal a poetry fancy daintily expressed. "The Trial of the Stone Lion," translated by Ardshah and curiously illustrated, proves that Sanchez Paza, as a magistrate, can be matched in Chinese lore. The Rev. C. Bone writes of the horrors of Chinese Prisons, and the number closes with a metrical translation by O. D. Wannamaker of a hundred-year-old Chinese poem whose author was inspired by "seeing a battle of ants." The number is so strong both in subject matter and in production that the greater regret will be felt at a prefatory note which announces that only one more will appear.

ON THE POKFULUM ROAD.

ROBBERS AND PEPPER THROWERS.

A highway robbery in Hongkong was reported to the police yesterday. As a hawker was on his way from Pokfulum to the city he was stopped by three men, apparently unarmed, who threw pepper in his eyes and beat him. They robbed him of all the money he had on his person, two dollars and seventy cents, and escaped. No arrest has yet been made.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

A friendly shooting match took place at the Peak Range on Sunday morning between a team of six from the Middlesex Regiment and six members of the Volunteer Reserve Association, resulting in a win for the latter by one point. The following are the scores:

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.		200.	500.	Total.
J. H. Pidgeon	...	30	31	61
A. Jenkins	...	31	29	60
A. W. J. Watt	...	25	28	53
G. H. Winkman	...	21	28	49
P. F. J. Wodehouse	...	27	22	49
L. G. Bird	...	18	27	45
		152	165	317

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.		200.	500.	Total.
Capt. Miller	...	26	30	56
Major Stephenson	...	27	28	55
Col. Sergeant Bland	...	25	29	54
Sergt. Major Dawson	...	27	26	53
Sergt. Bayers	...	22	28	50
Loc. Sergt. Hall	...	27	21	48
		154	162	316

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Nyanza* left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst. at 6 p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ceylon Maru* (Bombay Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 13th inst., and is expected here on the 16th inst., a.m.

The H.A.L. str. *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

AMEER HONOURED

LONDON, January 14th.

The Ameer has received the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. He reviewed 30,000 troops at Agra.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

LONDON, January 14th.

Senator Tillman has delivered an anti-Roosevelt speech in Congress.

RACIAL TROUBLES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, January 14th.

Racial antipathies are increasing in the United States.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 14th.

Principal Story and the Rev. William Haig-Brown are dead.

[The Very Reverend Robert Herbert Story, LL.D., F.R.S., (died) was Principal of Glasgow University since 1893. He was moderator of the Church of Scotland in 1894 and has been clerk to the General Assembly since that time. He was 72 years of age.

The Rev. William Haig-Brown was master of Charterhouse since 1897.]

STEAMER WRECKED.

LONDON, January 14th.

The *Perwera* has been wrecked off Cuxhaven and twenty five drowned.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 12th.

The death of the Rev. William Haig-Brown, Master of Charterhouse, is announced.

GERMAN COLONISATION.

LONDON, January 12th.

Herr Dernburg, addressing the German Chambers of Commerce, said that the Colonial policy meant the solution of the labour question, bread for millions, and the employment of German capital in trade, industry and navigation. The world was rapidly becoming British. The American and Japanese were ousting Germans from South America, China, and elsewhere, and the only possible counterpoise was the development of the colonies.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

NEW RAILWAY LOAN EXPECTED.

LONDON, January 9th.

It is expected that a new Chinese Railway Loan will shortly be issued.

"A YANGTZE REBELLION."

SPECIAL JAPANESE INFORMATION.

TOKYO, January 10th.

Reliable advices reaching Tokyo state that the Yangtze insurgents are still rampant. Japanese authorities on things Chinese urge that prompt measures of suppression should be taken, before the Cantonese revolutionaries make use of the rebellion.

THE FAMINE IN CHINKIANG.

A Chinkiang telegram to the N.C. Daily News, dated January 8th, says: From a comprehensive survey of the situation in the camps, and after consultation with leading men, officials, civilians and missionaries, I estimate that there are 17,000 refugees in the vicinity of this town. Of these 5,000 show evidence of acute distress, while the rest are in a normal condition physically, but are extremely filthy and covered with vermin. There are 5,000 able-bodied men, at a minimum computation among them. The huts are scattered about pell mell; the camps are unorganized and in a most insanitary condition. Two and a half tons of rice are being cooked daily and being distributed in the morning by the local officials. Many loafers and idlers seize the opportunity of a free meal.

There is no work doing and no attempt has been made to organize mass labour, which is left idle, while the thoroughfares and so-called roads over which material and food are being transported are in a disgraceful condition. The Grand Canal, south of the river, is completely tilted up in places and impassable for traffic. Bandits were also would give employment to the whole number of male adults. The reason given by the officials for not instituting relief works is that they have no funds; this, however, is purely as the initial expenditure would be almost nil.

Meanwhile the population is becoming pauperized. Local charitable efforts are necessarily limited and lack cohesion and practice. There is undoubtedly every prospect of a grave disaster ahead in the form of an epidemic in this neighbourhood, and it would seem that the only way to obviate this lies in making sanitary camps, and in employing all able-bodied men and women on some work of a permanent character.

DUKE'S VISIT.

OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following correspondence from the Colonial Secretary's office is self-explanatory—Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

Sir,—Referring to my letter of the 21st December last, I am directed to forward copies of the telegraphic correspondence on the subject of the approaching visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, together with a draft programme setting forth the arrangements that it is proposed to make for Their Royal Highnesses' entertainment during the first two days of their stay. I have, etc.,

(Sd) T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable Sir C. P. Clater, Kt., C.M.G.

Telegram from the Governor, Hongkong, to the Secretary of State, London, dated 3rd January, 1907.

Community of Hongkong desire to present Address of Welcome to H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Duchess on landing and give public ball in honour of Their Royal Highnesses. Native Community also desire to give theatrical entertainment one afternoon during visit of their Royal Highnesses more especially to Her Royal Highness Duchess and Princess. Please telegraph whether proposal for arrangements would be acceptable.

Telegram from the Governor, Hongkong, to the Secretary of State, London, dated 5th January, 1907.

Referring to my wire of 3rd instant donors of Statues of His Majesty the King and His Royal Highness Prince of Wales anxious His Royal Highness Duke of Connaught should unveil Statues during visit. Please ascertain whether His Royal Highness graciously consents.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, London, to the Governor, Hongkong, dated 7th January, 1907.

Your telegram of 3rd January fully appreciated. His Royal Highness thinks reception preferable to ball. Their Royal Highnesses will if time permits attend afternoon performance given by native community in their honour. Please send to meet them Colombo and Singapore programme of proposal.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, London, to the Governor, Hongkong, dated 8th January, 1907.

His Royal Highness will be glad to unveil statues His Majesty the King and Prince of Wales during visit if time permits.

DRAFT PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, the 6th February, 1907.

9 a.m. Arrival.

11 a.m. Presentation of Address from the Community.

12 noon Unveiling of Statues of H.M.

the King and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

1 p.m. Luncheon at Government House.

5.30 p.m. Masani Lodge Meeting.

8 p.m. Dinner at Government House.

10 p.m. Reception at Government House.

Thursday, the 7th February, 1907.

4.30 p.m. Chinese Theatrical Performance for their Royal Highnesses and the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A SHOOTING EXPEDITION.

At the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, sitting as coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. Ho Kim Tong, C. H. Rogers and J. E. Daulton, conducted an inquiry into the death of a Chinaman named Cheng Kan Mui who was accidentally shot in the New Territory on December 28th.

Police Sergeant Kerr, in charge of Ping Shan Station, stated that on the morning of December 28th he hired a boat at Tai-Ching Village to go shooting ducks at Deep Bay, taking with him three boatmen and three other Chinese. The deceased was one of the boatmen. One of the other Chinese, named Tang Pak, had a gun. They had only proceeded some little distance when they saw a curlew on a mud bank. Tang Pak fired at it but missed. The bird rose and flew over the boat. Witness fired at it and also missed. Then pulling down the gun, with the muzzle pointing towards the west, he extracted the empty cartridge. The gun was a magazine gun and the act of extracting the empty cartridge reloaded the gun and left the hammer at full cock. He put his finger on the trigger and his thumb on the hammer to ease it down to half cock when his thumb slipped off the hammer, causing the cartridge to be discharged. The charge struck the deceased about two inches above the right knee. Witness took the injured man to the Government Civil Hospital. Witness had had the gun about a month and had only used it on two occasions.

Dr. Koch, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, spoke to deceased being admitted to the Hospital with a wound on the front portion of the right thigh and suffering from shock. The thigh was also fractured so that an operation was considered necessary. Deceased stood the operation well but became badly shocked afterwards and died at midnight, the cause of death being the gunshot wound.

After hearing corroborative evidence from the native boatmen, the jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

WEIHAWEI GOLD MINES.

HOPE ABANDONED.

In extraordinary meeting assembled, the shareholders of the WeihaWei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., decided on January 10th, "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

And that Louis Rudolph Bartholdt of Shanghai be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

AN ILLUSTRIOUS "PASSIVE RESISTER"
Our readers know that Viceroy Shun, of Canton, disliked the idea of going to a far-off charge as the Yunkwei. Some nearer the Throne, or the backstairs at Peking is his preference. His prolonged illness, and the fact of Imperial orders to attend to the far North West, illustrate stubborn officialism may still prevail in (Canton). A well-informed court-murphy says he considered certain that Viceroy Tsun (the human) who is in the Yunkwei, would be sent to the administration of Yunkwei, but he will be sent to another place. It is rumored that Viceroy Tsun Faug will be transferred soon to Tientsin and that Tsun will then be his place in Nanking. Viceroy Wei Kuei, who was in the Yunkwei, was transferred to Nanking and later to Peking and who in 1905 retired into private life will probably be again appointed Viceroy of Yunkwei.

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SATURDAY, 19th " 9.00
MONDAY, 21st " 9.00
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Adults 5/- Children 3/-
Seats may now be booked at the above address: Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 198

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Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. 167

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NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS
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KOWLOON STORE, No. 30, Elgin Road &
Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906.

DISSOLUTION OF THE REICHSRAT.

(Continued from page 3.)

railway were built, which would have the effect of releasing 1,000 more men. The Government could not undertake to be responsible for the life and property of the farmers and for the security of the colony with a force of 2,500 men. In fact, as there were already existing 4,000 men, there was no reason to introduce into the vote a provision that these men should be sent back. But they were willing to express their agreement with the Radical proposal of Herr Ablas in so far as their own efforts were in the same direction. That proposal need not be interpreted as an interference with the supreme command of the military forces, since the Government considered that in case of necessity, a larger number of troops would, as a matter of course, be retained in the colony. ("Hear, hear" from the Radicals and Socialist interruptions.) The Government could not consent to any reduction of the money vote, which had been determined by the necessities of the case. At present the annual cost of each man was 10,000 marks (£50), when the railway was opened it would be 5,348 marks (£262) at present prices, but when normal prices were restored it would be under 3,000 marks (£150).

After a stormy episode, caused by the declaration of a Pole, who referred to the school strike in Prussia (Poland) and was called out by the Centre leader Dr. Schuler, and afterwards, in fact, made a statement on behalf of his party. He denied that their proposal really meant a refusal of "one man or one groshen," but they wanted to consider the whole sum by which the estimates had been exceeded in a lump when the credit bill was submitted, and not to disfigure the financial situation by voting at present of 29 million marks (£14,500,000). They only contemplated the present annual sum to be withdrawn of troops to which the Government itself agreed, and their proposal for the next financial year was based upon the actual situation, which made it appear absurd that so many troops should be opposed to the 3.0. Hot-irons still in the field. Their proposal regarding the withdrawal of troops for the financial year 1907, if adopted, would only take effect after eight or nine months. It did not interfere with the supreme command, because if fresh reinforcements required the presence of more troops his party would certainly be prepared to vote fresh supply. (Laughter on the Right.) An appeal has been made to the national honour, but how could the national honour suffer when, after next April, there were still to be 300,000 German soldiers in the field against 300,000 Austrians? Their colonial expenditure was already so great that they must think twice about any fresh expenditure, and moreover, fresh taxes were already being announced. Let others, if they liked, take the responsibility for voting fresh sums. The Centre would not uphold them, but it would not be a share in that responsibility. In consequence, he protested once again against the Colonial Director's insinuation about a "rival Government." (No more) attempted by the Centre and against the charge of hushing up scandals. (Loud cheers in the Centre.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Quade, on behalf of the military authorities, said that the number of Hottentots in the field was 100,000. It had been less than 300, but was now between 500 and 600. The German losses and the attacks on convoys showed the continuance and the danger of the guerrilla warfare. The country must be thoroughly pacified, and to yield one step at the present juncture would mean the loss of the campaign and of the colony. For every man who could be brought into contact with the enemy the presence of force men in the theatre of war was required. The military authorities refused to take responsibility for the proposed reductions.

After some further speeches, Prince Bulow again addressed the House. "The question is," he said, "whether we will imperil our military honour (loud cheers on the Right), our position in the world, our prestige in the world, in order to save a comparatively small sum at the end of a campaign which has cost us hundreds of millions. (Cheers on the Right.) Are we in a moment of discouragement to imperil the results of gallant exertions maintained for years? Are the heavy sacrifices in blood and treasure which we have made for our colonies to prove a blessing to the colonies and to the fatherland, and all this has been made in vain? The Government cannot afford to permit and the Parliament to decide to how many troops it requires for delicate operations. (Loud interruptions.) Where should we lead if it became the custom to make dependent upon the decisions of party or upon party considerations, those military measures in time of war upon the proper execution of which depend the life and health of our troops in the field, the honour of our arms, and it may be the whole future of our country? (Loud cheers among the Liberals and on the Right.) Out there our soldiers, and they are Germans! They have fought, they have suffered, they are on the point of crushing the last resistance of the enemy. Are they to come back because a pusillanimous Government, in fear of the Parliament, or because of party considerations, leaves their heroism in the lurch before the enemy? (Loud cheers.) Think of the colonial wars which other nations—the English, the French, and the Dutch—have waged without one twitch. Is the German nation to show itself weaker than the other nations? That is the question to which the Federated Governments want a fair and square answer. We may regret that the German Government has such a loss of life and such expenditure of treasure, we regret it; but we cannot retreat. We must go on to the end. (Cheers.)

"Gentlemen, the silly saying has been attributed to me, 'Above all, no domestic crisis!' (Laughter.) I caused it to be denied, but it is always cropping up again. I never said anything of the kind.

"There are situations in which to show a crisis would be to display lack of courage and of the sense of duty. If you want the crisis you can have it now. (Loud and long-continued cheering among the Liberals and Radicals and on the Right.) Interruptions in the Centre and among the Socialists. Parties can accept or reject votes, for they have no responsibility. (Loud protests in the Centre and on the Left.) But the Government must not yield to the desires and interests of particular parties when their highest concern, the national honour, is in question. (Cheers.) A few minutes ago the report was conveyed to me that I had said I was not pushing but was being pushed, that I was only carrying out instructions from the highest quarter. That is not important, falsehood. No one is pressing me, no one is pushing me. I need no directions to make me recognize the national necessities which are now at stake." The Chancellor concluded with a renewed appeal to the House, which then divided on the two proposals before it, with the result above stated.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON AND ITS UTILIZATION—BIG ROOTS MEAN SMALL PLANTS—WINDMILL HYDRAULICS—THE ELECTRIC ANEMOMETER—A VESTPOCKET TELESCOPE—N-RAY EFFECTS—THE LONG-FOCUS MICROSCOPE—AN IMPROVED LEVEL.

About eighty years ago Dr. Robert Brown discovered that microscopic particles—such as powdered indigo, carmine, gamboge, etc.—keep in rapid movement when suspended in water. The peculiar oscillations may continue for years, and seem to be the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet observed. It lately occurred to Dr. Carl Hering and E. F. Northrup to test the influence of an electric current upon this Brownian movement. When the suspending liquid was placed between two electrodes, the particles took a very decided course across the field, some being attracted to one electrode and some to the other. Each particle had its characteristic direction, and in some mixtures the particles of one material travelled with the current and those of the other against it. The medium was so positive that Dr. Northrup made it the basis of a successful electrical measuring instrument for special purposes.

Everybody knows that plants grow largest in rich soil, but it is not so well understood that the largest roots may be found in very poor soil. This has been made a subject of late experiments by a French botanist. Lots of celandines were planted respectively in wash and sand, in soil exhausted by many crops, and in good soil, and after seven weeks, with like watering, the roots of the first lot had grown 14 to 16 inches, of the second lot 10 to 12 inches, and of the third lot only 6 inches. In the poorest soil the roots must extend farthest to get nutrition.

Delicate speed-regulating apparatus is required when a dynamo is geared direct to a windmill. In a new system, the windmill pumps water into a hydraulic accumulator, and water from this—kept by automatic valves at a pressure of 75 pounds per square inch—drives the dynamo. A storage battery saves the surplus power in the usual way.

The novel and ingenious anemometer of R. Goldschmidt, a Belgian electrician, depends upon variation in electrical resistance due to the cooling by the wind of an electrically heated platinum wire. The compensations for the changing temperature of the air itself two similar wires are used, and these form arms of a kind of Wheatstone bridge, which is so adjusted that when the two wires are of equal resistance the galvanometer is at zero. After this adjustment, the cooling of the exposed wire—the other being protected—varies with the wind. The galvanometer—which may be at considerable distance away—is correspondingly deflected, and gives a direct reading of the wind's velocity, the indications having been accurately calibrated by driving one of the instruments on a rotating stand through calm air at a series of known speeds. With a recording galvanometer and an electrical water-work—the latter acting through contact on a dial on a direct wire—a permanent record can be kept of both the velocity and the direction of the wind.

A little apparatus of great utility is the "Lilliputian" telescope lately produced by London opticians. It is simply a convex lens mounted in a metal ring having a projecting screw at one side, the lens being 2½ inches in diameter and having a focal length of 8 feet. The instrument serves as a very good field glass. In use, it can be held in the hand at any length or screwed to the end of a stick, and at maximum efficiency—about 6 feet from the eye—it magnifies four diameters. It is especially recommended for observing birds and plants. It is not intended as an astronomical telescope, but shows 8 stars in the Pleiades where the unaided eye usually sees 6.

Working with X-rays is liable to cause dermatitis, and the President of the British Electro-Therapeutic Society has suffered for two years from 40 or 50 warts on each hand. The pain is constant and severe. On the other hand, Prof. Lambert, of Montpellier, reports that like exposure has restored the color of his hands, which had long ago turned white, his present appearance being very youthful.

The unfamiliar living world of the little, with its activities, domestic relations and tragedies, is brought into better view by the biroscope, or long-focus microscope, of M. De Gasparis, of the University of Naples. To be considerably magnified the ordinary microscope, objects must be brought within a fraction of an inch of the lens, and with the frightful observing apparatus so near their movements must be far from normal. The new instrument is very simple. It consists essentially of a tube containing a system of achromatic objectives and a wide-field eyepiece, with various accessories, such as a camera lucida to aid in drawing. Objects at a distance of about 20 inches are magnified more than twelve diameters. Ants, spiders and many other insects can be watched, undisturbed; aquatic animals can be studied through the glass of an aquarium or in their natural home, and the habits, emotions, struggles, living and death of these creatures can be placed before us in an environment of strange multi-colored plants. The observations we are told, are full of surprises. Materials submitted to high temperatures or electric charges may be viewed, and the physician gains a means of peering into cavities, like the larynx, ears, etc.

A very sensitive direct-reading level, called the "Shattometer," has been brought out by a Halifax company for "finding up shafting, machinery, etc." It has a rigid graduated tube 16 inches long, a glass tube 12 inches long, and a brass scale runs the entire length of the tube on each side, each graduation of about one-eighth of an inch corresponding to a difference in level of one thousandth of an inch per foot. A bubble shows at a glance the thickness of packing required to bring a given length of shafting up to level.

In a military test at Caux, on the Lake of Geneva, a searchlight with a reflector of 3.24 feet, has thrown its rays 7.5 miles, showing objects distinctly at 6.5 miles. A generator of 24 horse-power gave a light of 1,000,000 candles, but 10 horse-power is expected to yield 12,000,000.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

January 10th, 1907.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

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Pineapple Coing only

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 16th January	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NYANZA Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 20th January	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via UNAL PORTS OF CAL.	ARCADIA Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon, 26th January	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO	"NINGPO"	On 15th Jan., Noon.
MANILA and CHINKIANG	"TAMING"	On 15th Jan., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO & SHAI	"PAOTING"	On 16th Jan., daylight.
SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	On 16th Jan., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SHAOHSING"	On 17th Jan., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"TAIYUAN"	On 19th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YCHOOW"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Univalued Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCTION SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI via SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 20th Jan., at DAYLIGHT.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	WEDNESDAY, 16th Jan., at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Univalued Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office,
at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
via COLOMBO and BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP
"MACEDONIA,"
10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON
SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20th APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27th APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

TO MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second SALOON,
TO LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/RAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 13th March
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 27th March
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 10th April
ZITEN	WEDNESDAY 24th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 8th May
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 22nd May
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 5th June
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 19th June
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY 3rd July

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship
"SEYDLITZ," Captain C. Devers, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and
CARGO, will leave this Port at above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be received on MONDAY, the 14th Jan. Cargo and
Special will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 15th Jan. and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th Jan.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

† Conveying H.M. The King of Siam carrying Second-Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	251 0 0	242 0 0	222 0 0
return	91 0 0	83 0 0	33 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	21 0 0
return	97 0 0	66 0 0	38 0 0

TO NEW YORK via SUEZ
via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR 64 0 0 | 44 0 0 | 26 0 0 || return | 115 0 0 | 79 0 0 | 47 0 0 |
| via BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON | 68 0 0 | 46 0 0 | 27 0 0 |
| return | 123 0 0 | 83 0 0 | 49 0 0 |

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers'
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA.

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT.

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

via NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MANILA	1790 tons ... FRIDAY, 1st Feb.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3277 tons ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, at Noon, the Steamship "MANILA,"
Captain Minssen, with Mailes, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port at above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

To	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50	\$30	\$20	return	\$50
TO NEW GUINEA	\$25	\$15	\$10	return	\$25
TO BRISBANE	\$30	\$20	\$14	return	\$30
TO SYDNEY	\$33	\$23	\$15	return	\$33
TO MELBOURNE	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16	return	\$34.10
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	return	\$170.00
TO KOBE	\$85.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	return	\$175.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class \$97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE via AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer \$97. 0. 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & O.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "GNEISENAU" ... Wednesday, 16th Jan.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PREUSSEN" ... Wednesday, 30th Jan.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & O.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To	1st Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$62. 0. 0.
To Bremen	\$3. 10. 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	\$5. 0. 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	\$5. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the
day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELOHRS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

Tons Reg. "PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. OIL POLACK.

Tons Reg. "PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF ORDER
11 days across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,183	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	10th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 30th Jan.	14th Feb.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	14th Mar.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Mar.	1st April
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar.	20th April

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at St. JOHN, N.B. with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamship,
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA
and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £20; via New York £62.

Intermediate on Steamers, £40; and 1st Class Railways, £42.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS," "TARTAR," and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

SABANG BAY

COALING STATION,

POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARBOUR" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.

Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and
to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, and BENGAL COAL.

No harbor dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.

FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop
fitted for any ordinary repairs.For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong,
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS. 12300

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Under-signed GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue "ROUGH" BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
South Africa, in connection with Indo-
China Steam Navigation Co.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to—DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

CODE-WORD: "DOCK."

A, B, C, and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 804 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 804 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 521 feet.

Length on Blocks... 511 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 804 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPARATUS
for undertaking BUILDING
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is
always kept on hand.The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice. 1175

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny
Capsules—
superior to
Copaiba,
Cubeb, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs in
forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

LADIES' SAFE
REMEDYFortificalion, troubles, delay, pain,
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUTPrescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny
royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Virienne, Paris

EAST

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Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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